



URBAN DISTRICT
OF
KNOTTINGLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1964

U R B A N D I S T R I C T

O F

K N O T T I N G L E Y

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

F O R T H E Y E A R

1964.

B Y

J . F . F R A S E R

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Bagnall House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Lady and Gentlemen,

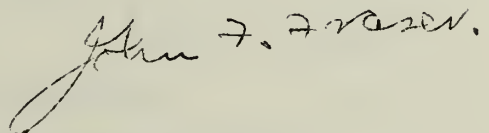
I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Health Services of the Urban District during the year, 1964.

The Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

John F. Fraser.

Medical Officer of Health.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1964.

Chairman: Cr. P. Hamper.

Vice-Chairman: Cr. H. Rose.

Cr. A. Cardwell.

Cr. P. Furniss.

Cr. R. Knapton.

Cr. W. O'Brien.

Cr. W.B. Piper.

Cr. H. Samwell.

Cr. J. Wills.

Clerk to the Council:-

H.B. Probert, Esq.,

Medical Officer of Health:-

John F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Public Health Inspector:-

L. Barber, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.



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P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District:	2,837 Acres.
Population, mid-year, Registrar General's estimate:	13,320
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1964:	3,974.
Rateable Value: 1964 - £561,115. 1963 - £556,947.	
Product of Penny Rate: 1964 - £2280 1963 - £2,210.	

These figures show a population increase of 1,040.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1963.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	150 (136)	118 (107)	268 (243)
Illegitimate.	7 (3)	8 (3)	15 (6)
Totals:-	<u>157</u> (<u>139</u>)	<u>126</u> (<u>110</u>)	<u>283</u> (<u>249</u>)

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 21.2 (20.3)

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 19.1 (18.5)

<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	4 (5)	- (2)	4 (7)
Illegitimate.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Totals:-	<u>4</u> (<u>5</u>)	<u>-</u> (<u>2</u>)	<u>4</u> (<u>7</u>)

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 13.9 (27.4)

Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 0.30 (0.50)

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All age groups.	63 (54)	55 (58)	118 (112)

<u>Infants Under One Year.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	4 (1)	3 (2)	7 (3)
Illegitimate.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	<u>4</u> (<u>1</u>)	<u>3</u> (<u>2</u>)	<u>7</u> (<u>3</u>)

Maternal Deaths: Nil. (Nil).

Death Rates.

Crude rate per 1,000 population:	8.9 (9.1)
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population:	14.2 (13.7)
All infants per 1,000 live births:	24.7 (12.0)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	26.1 (12.3)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	Nil. (Nil)
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths:	Nil (Nil)

The number of births increased by 34 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has risen from 20.3 to 21.2 accordingly.

Deaths have increased by 6. The infant mortality rate is 24.7 against 12.0 last year.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table.

Cause of Death.	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	1	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	2	7	9
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.	2	—	2
Diabetes.	—	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	14	12	26
Coronary Disease, Angina.	13	5	18
Other Heart Disease.	7	7	14
Other Circulatory Disease	—	3	3
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia.	3	4	7
Bronchitis.	2	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum.	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations.	2	—	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases.	2	8	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	2	—	2
All other Accidents.	3	2	5
Suicide.	2	—	2
Totals:—	63	55	118

INFANT MORTALITY.

The following Table gives the causes of Infant Deaths during 1964 classified into age groups:

TABLE II

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year.	Total.
Acute left otitis media.	-	-	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	1	1
Haemorrhagic Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	1	1
Prematurity.	2	-	-	2
Myelo-meningocele Spina Bifida.	-	1	-	1
Ruptured Cerebral Aneurysm.	-	1	-	1
Totals;-	2	2	3	7

One Infant Death occurred at home, the others occurred in Hospital.

COMPARISON OF KNOTTINGLEY VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING URBAN DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE III

	Knottingley Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures).
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate:	21.2	18.3	18.5	18.4
Adjusted Rate:	19.1	18.6	18.7	-
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1000 estimated population).				
All causes) Crude Rate:	8.9	12.2	11.5	11.3
) Adjusted Rate:	14.2	13.0	12.8	-
Infective and Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	-	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05
Tuberculosis Other.	-	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis - All forms.	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05
Cancer.	1.50	2.09	2.02	2.11
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	1.95	1.88	1.74	*
Heart & Circulatory Diseases.	2.63	4.64	4.37	*
Respiratory Diseases.	0.83	1.47	1.37	*
Maternal Mortality. (per 1,000 live and stillbirths).	-	0.49	0.40	0.25
Perinatal Mortality.	20.9	30.8	30.0	*
Neonatal Mortality.	14.1	15.4	15.4	13.8
Infant Mortality.	24.7	22.1	22.0	20.0
Still Births. (per 1,000 live and stillbirths).	13.9	18.3	17.6	16.3

* Figures not available.

PART TWO.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, throughout the year.

TABLE IV

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ June	Jul/ Sept	Oct/ Dec.	Total.	Deaths	No. of Cases admitted to Hospital.
Measles	2	2	15	100	119	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	4	2	15	21	-	21
Whooping Cough.	3	4	-	-	7	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	3	-	3	-	3
Acute Pneumonia.	1	-	-	2	3	-	1
Totals:-	6	10	20	117	153	-	25

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

The Annual Immunisation programme against Diphtheria and Tetanus was continued during the year.

190 children under the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria and tetanus.

448 school children received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and 155 a reinforcing injection against Tetanus.

A further 190 school children had a primary course against tetanus and 65 against Diphtheria.

The percentage of school children who have been immunised against Diphtheria is 87.29% and against Tetanus 50.88%

An intensive vaccination against poliomyelitis campaign was held in the schools this year. 247 children received a primary course of protection and 214 a reinforcing dose. The percentage of children in Knottingley protected against this disease is 86.92%.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons:-

TABLE V.

Number of Cases on Register	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1964.	31	25	6	11	73
Notified for the first time during 1964	-	1	-	2	3
Inward Transfers.	1	1	-	-	2
Removed from Register.	1	4	-	-	5
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1964	31	23	6	13	73

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

Entries relating to:-	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	1	1	-	-	2
Persons certified by the Medical Practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	-	1	-	-	1
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the District.	-	2	-	-	2
Revised Diagnosis.	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:-	1	4	-	-	5

During the year three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified. There were two deaths from Tuberculosis.

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified according to age, sex and site of disease.

TABLE VII

Ages.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 65	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals:-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.

PART III

COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
DIVISION 12.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.
Featherstone Urban District.
Knottingley Urban District.
Osgoldcross Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
1964.

BY

J.F FRASER.

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

(a)

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1964.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

J.E. Lee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer. (Part-Time).

J. Simons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.
Ophthalmologist.

K.K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R.W.L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist.

K.M. Mayall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.
Mrs. P.M. Brice.
Mrs. B. Clarke.
Miss L.O.I. Day.
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.
Miss B.N. Kennington.
Miss M. Reading.
Mrs. M.K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. E.S. Chew.
Mrs. L. Hudson.
Mrs. J.K. Smith. (Clinic Nurse).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. A. Atack.
Mrs. K. Berry.
Mrs. I. Bushell.
Miss E.S. Essex.
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief).
Mrs. D. Kelly,
Mrs. B. Murphy.
Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. P. Philip.
Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Miss C.A. Roberts.

Home Nurses.

Miss L. Casey.
Mrs. S.G. Cousins.
Mrs. S. Eaton.
Mrs. M.L. Etherington .
Mrs. F. Green.
Mrs. V. McVeigh.
Mrs. A. Pearce.
Mrs. J.H. Pycock.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G.F.G. Townend.

Speech Therapists.

Mrs. N. Hepworth.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver. (Senior Clerk).
Mr. R. Bailey. (Deputy Senior Clerk).
Miss E. Brabbs.
Miss K. Duker.
Miss J.M. Gibbons.
Miss P.G. Kelly.
Miss C.A. Scurrah.
Mrs. M. Slack (Part-Time).
Mrs. C. Walker.
Miss S. E. Wigham.

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1964 was 1346, an increase of 56 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 20.6 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 20.3 for the previous year, was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 18.5 and the England and Wales birth rate of 18.4

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 646, an increase of 25 compared with 1963.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The West Riding Administrative area is 11.5 and England and Wales 11.3

Infant Mortality.

In 1964 the deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 34. The Infant Mortality was 25.3 as against 17.1 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in the Divisional area during the year.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1345 notified live births, 516 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 82 of these cases.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division :-

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	-
Still Births.	4
Liability to be source of infection.	3

Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1964 numbered 12, all of these being domiciliary.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

The County Council decided in 1959 to provide each midwife with a Trilene Analgesia Machine in addition to the Gas and Air Machine.

Pethidine only was given in 66 cases, Trilene was administered in 88 cases and with Pethidine in 283 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are two ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract and Knottingley. During the year 266 patients attended. The total number of attendances was 1,146. 33 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at Pontefract and Featherstone Clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 771.

Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

Some difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for all patients wishing to have their babies in maternity homes. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

CHILD WELFARE.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley. A mobile caravan type clinic visits the Parishes of Whitley Bridge, Womersley, Eggborough, Brotherton, Kellington, Heck, Hensall, Monk Fryston and Fairburn in the Osgoldcross Rural District, at fortnightly intervals.

During 1964, 2,531 children attended and they made 22,645 attendances.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics :-

Ostermilk No. 2.	Farex.
Trufood, humanised.	Robinson's Groats.
Cow and Gate, full cream.	Robinson's Triple Pack.
Minadex.	Robrex.
Trufood Cereal.	Robsoup.
Adexolin.	Rose Hip Syrup.
Scotts Twin Pack.	

The annual turnover of baby food, etc. is approximately £6,000.

The following were distributed free of charge :-

Ascorbic Acid.	Ferrour Ferrocate Tablets.
Fersamel Syrup.	Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 109 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 18 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Inspections

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. the entrants (5 years +), second age group (7 years +), intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at 49 schools in the Division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 3,470 periodic inspections were carried out.

General Condition of Children

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 99.54% were classified as satisfactory and only .46% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 19,805 examinations of children in schools. Of these 393 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. K. K. Prasher holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1,208 children were examined. Of these 418 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K. M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 22 sessions and saw 103 children. In all, the children made 229 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R. W. L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 9 sessions were held. 115 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 132.

Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding Divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. Dr. K. Maxwell held consultant sessions.

Mr. D. G. Pickles, Clinic Psychologist, and Mrs. P.Y. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. N. Hepworth, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week at Pontefract Central Clinic. In addition she has one session each week at the Castle Day E.S.N. School and at the Knottingley Clinic. During the year 180 sessions were held and 93 children were treated.

Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine Candidates applying for entry to Training Colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college Authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 35 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 10 examinations were made.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th. birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

<u>No. of consents</u> <u>Issued.</u>	<u>No. of consents</u> <u>received.</u>	<u>Mantoux</u> <u>Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux</u> <u>Negative.</u>	<u>Mantoux</u> <u>Positive.</u>
1,163	599	500	450	50
<u>Not</u> <u>Ascertained.</u>		<u>B.C.G.</u> <u>Vaccination.</u>		
-		450		

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of Vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1964 the position was as follows :-

Children and Young Persons under 18 years of age.

Number vaccinated	17,243
-------------------	--------

Young persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Number vaccinated.	3,113
--------------------	-------

Adults.

Number vaccinated.	1,054
--------------------	-------

<u>21,410</u>

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division.

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	4,589
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age	5,687
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years	3,897
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years	6,517
Total visits made to tuberculous households	2,195
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding Domestic Help only visits) ...	1,416
No. of visits to persons aged 65 or over	2,343

HOME NURSING.

During the year 22,902 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 23,435 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during year.
(1) Medical.	567	18,771
(2) Surgical.	207	3,525
(3) Infectious Diseases.	3	41
(4) Tuberculosis.	3	170
(5) Maternal Complications.	14	142
(6) Other.	20	243
TOTALS :-	814	22,902
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	466	15,217
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	42	219
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	256	17,423

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A free Chiropody service is provided for the following categories of patient:-

- (a) Expectant Mothers.
- (b) Persons of Pensionable age. (i.e. Males over 65
Females over 60.)
- (c) Handicapped Persons.

Clinics are held weekly at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics. Patients who are unable, on health grounds, to attend the clinics, are treated in their own homes.

In 1964, 398 patients were treated at the Clinics, and made 1,833 attendances, and 234 patients were treated at home and 923 treatments given.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill. | (d) Expectant Mother. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective. |
| (c) Aged. | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division was 39.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic.	39
(ii) From Reserve	1
(iii) Total.	40

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1964.

(i) Whole-time.	-
(ii) Part-time.	61
(iii) Total.	61

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed.</u>
<u>Under 65.</u>		
(i) Maternity (including expectant Mothers).	32	1,757
(ii) Chronic Sick and Tuberculous.	69	5,273
(iii) Others.	3	696
<u>Over 65.</u>	464	78,884
	<u>578</u>	<u>86,610</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 39.65

MENTAL HEALTH.

In November, 1960, the new Mental Health Act became operative and two Mental Welfare Officers were given the task of coping with the increased work which the Act places upon local Health Authorities.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF.

The County Council decided in January, 1962, to revise their scheme whereby all entrants to the superannuation scheme be medically examined and substituted the following:-

- (1) All prospective entrants to the scheme be required to complete a questionnaire dealing with personal and family medical history.
- (2) There to be a full medical examination of :-
 - (i) All prospective entrants over the age of 45 years.
 - (ii) All entrants whose completed questionnaire reveals the need for further medical investigation.
 - (iii) Applicants whose prospective employment is such that public safety is involved. e.g. Fire and Ambulance service drivers.

In 1964, 30 examinations were made.

Vaccination and Immunisation in Schools.

In 1962 the school immunisation programme was extended to include protection against Tetanus. There has been growing emphasis for this in recent years and it can now be administered in a combined form with Diphtheria.

By the end of 1964, out of a school population of 10,209 children, 9,112 had received protection against Diphtheria representing 89.25% of the population, whilst in the three years that Tetanus protection has been available 4,769 (46.61%) children have been immunised against Tetanus.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was also introduced into the school programme in 1964 in order to improve the immunity rate. 83.48% of the school population are now protected against this disease.

The ready co-operation of the headteachers is very much appreciated in these schemes, the success of which is shown in the high immunity rates achieved amongst school children.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During 1964 361 primary vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out.

The Child Neglected in its Own Home.

Quarterly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the care of the child neglected in its own home were held.

These meetings attended by representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Children Departments of the County Council, the Health and Housing Departments of the County District Councils, together with the Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and National Assistance Board Officer, were helpful in providing an interchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to the individual case.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

BY

L. BARBER

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CONSTITUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964/65

CHAIRMAN :

Councillor P. Hamper.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Councillor H. Rose.

MEMBERS :

Councillor A. Cardwell.

Councillor P. Furniss.

Councillor R. Knapton.

Councillor W. O'Brien.

Councillor W. B. Piper.

Councillor H. Samwell.

Councillor J. Wills.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report
of the Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Lady and Gentlemen,

Once again Annual Report time is upon us and once again time to marshal ones thoughts is all too short.

The body of the Report contains comment and statistics on the work of the department and this leaves but little for the preface to the Report.

Suffice it to say that new legislation has once again thrown a heavier burden onto the department and the reports required by the Minister mean that the work cannot be put on one side.


Disinfestation, new building and food hygiene work has been at a record level during the year and the department is being hard pressed to maintain the efficiency of its services.

The refuse collection bonus scheme has been a god-send to both our employees and to the local authority in the increased efficiency thus produced.

Generally speaking the year has been full of interest and hard work. My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Committee, Councillor E. P. Hamper, for his unfailing support and to my colleagues and staff for their supporting endeavours during the period under review.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,


Chief Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
The Close,
KNOTTINGLEY,
Yorkshire.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

of the

DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply for the Urban District is purchased from the Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board of which we are constituent members and for which, this year, we have provided the Chairman.

The three bore-holes by which the water is extracted from water bearing limestone have no difficulty in supplying present demands but as the area served by the Board develops so plans are being made to increase extraction.

Minor modifications to the trunk mains have been made during the year to improve supplies in certain high parts of the Urban District and little or no complaint is made by the consumers concerning quality or supply.

A copy of the Public Analyst's Report on samples of the three supplies which together make up our mains water is appended below.

All houses in the District are now connected to the Public Supply.

SAMPLE OF MAINS WATER

Chemical Analysis

Parts per million	Roall	Heck	Eggborough
Total Solids	510	340	360
Chloride	30	27	25
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	180	100	120
Total Hardness	160	120	140
Lead, Copper, Zinc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.2	Nil	0.3
Fluorine	0.05	Nil	Nil
Manganese	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.01	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	5.05	5.35	2.80
pH	7.4	7.4	7.4

This water is of good organic purity

(signed) F. W. M. JAFFE.

Richardson & Jaffe,
BRADFORD.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

It is estimated that there are now 3974 houses in the district and only 2 of these do not have the water carriage system of sewage disposal. 31 houses are served by cesspools and these are all in areas not yet sewered.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Supplies of disinfectant are available at the Public Health Department as and when required. Disinfection is carried out as necessary.

INSECT INFESTATION

Reports of insect infestations continue to increase and this particularly so in the case of flats and houses set in grassed open spaces. This is eminently good planning and, as the grassed areas are tended by the Parks Department, the appearance of the estate is improved. Unfortunately clovermite, ants, crickets etc. also thrive under these conditions and they head unerringly to the nearby houses whenever the weather becomes unseasonably hot or cold. This results in irate rate-payers demanding immediate annihilation of the invaders. This is often easier demanded than carried out and our operator has had a busy and eventful year - a situation which, from early signs, looks likely to be repeated this year.

The number of houses treated is shown below. These figures do not correspond with the actual complaints received as the operator makes enquiries in the vicinity of any complaint and disinfects any houses requiring treatment.

Infestation	No. treated	Re-infestations
Woodworm	2	-
Ants	89	8
Silverfish	4	-
Cockroaches	16	-
Clovermites	47	8
House Flies	19	-
Crickets	22	2
Miscellaneous	23	-

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Urban District.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There is only one licensed caravan site in the district. It is licensed for 45 caravans and has showers, baths, W.C.'s and a laundry.

It is situated on the N.W. edge of the township of Ferrybridge and is shielded from the nearby road and generating stations by a belt of mature woodland.

The majority of the caravan dwellers work on the construction of either the A.1 Ferrybridge by-pass or the Ferrybridge 'C' generating station and we expect to see the numbers reduce considerably as these projects run down.

There is little need for our local inhabitants to occupy the site as our housing applicants are so quickly dealt with.

RODENT CONTROL

The statistics for 1964 are not vastly different from those for 1963. In both years we had the services of a full time rodent operator and the slight increase in treatments carried out stems mainly from experience gained in expediting work and rather more efficient use of both time and materials available.

The only significant increase I feel is the 50% increase in notifications. This again, in my opinion, stems from the fact that, being engaged full time on this work, the operator is becoming well known and also well appreciated. This leads people to notify us of infestations rather than, as has happened in the past, buy a tin of some proprietary rodenticide and try to clear up the infestation themselves.

Block Control treatments have increased and show the extent to which we are now treating larger areas instead of individual premises. This, besides killing more rats at any given time, also produces longer spells of immunity to the inhabitants of the area and allows us to concentrate on other sectors which are becoming infested.

Sewers are test baited regularly but show little or no results except for those older areas - very small in extent, which are kept permanently baited.

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REPORT FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED - 31st December, 1964.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. 1, 2, 3.	
1. Number of properties in L.A.'s District.	30	3646	426	4102	35
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of notification.	18	120	31	169	2
3. Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	10	93	16	119	2
House Mouse (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	8	27	15	50	-
4. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey.	30	461	131	622	31
5. Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	5	91	12	108	3
House Mouse (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	73	12	86	-
6. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	29	155	184	2
7. Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	8	2	10	1
House Mouse (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	11	1	12	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. 1, 2, 3.	
8. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	52	1076	291	1419	60
9. Number of infested properties in sections 2, 3 and 4 treated by the L.A.	19	303	28	350	5
10. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	23	341	37	401	7
11. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act.					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
12. Number of cases in which default action is taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
13. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
14. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 2

HOUSING

NEW HOUSING

One tends to become a little blasé when talking of the housing achievements of the Knottingley U.D.C. Year after year, after examining the figures one can only announce that once again records have been broken. This year is no exception.

As a result of the Councils building programme for incoming miners and the redevelopment schemes presently in hand the total number of houses built and let by the Local Authority reached the astonishing figure of 278. This is an addition during the year of over 11% to the Councils stock of dwellings and represents over 6% of the dwellings in the Urban District. These figures are rather staggering for any district and when taken in conjunction with our Slum Clearance progress, Smoke Control work and the Local Authorities' scheme for 100% housing loans under the Housing Act certainly paint the picture of a forthright, outward looking and progressive authority. It would be a pity to see such initiative and teamwork sacrificed in the name of financial expediency at the whim of bureaucracy.

Private building slowed considerably as only 6 houses were completed but new private developments have now begun in the area and, unless the present financial stringencies affect the purchase of such property, the figures bid fair to be considerably higher next year.

OVERCROWDING

No cases of legal overcrowding have been reported to the Department during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

I give below a copy of Housing Statistics for the year 1964 as submitted to the Ministry.

1.	No. of dwelling houses in district	3974
2.	No. of houses included in above (a) Back to Back	8
	(b) Single Back	16
3.	<u>Slum Clearance</u>	
	Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.64 in respect of which no representation has yet been made.	20 - 30 only
4.	<u>Houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere</u>	
	No. of houses included in Representations made during the year.	
	(a) In Clearance Areas	-
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	7

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957.	38	13	3
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	2	5	1
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Town and County Planning Act, 1959.	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	2	-	-

2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	4	44	13
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section, 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	27	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-

4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
Position at end of year		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

5. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Co(1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.	-	-

6. NO. OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING THE YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Clearance Areas	14
(b) Overcrowding	-

7. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted	-
(b) No. of Undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	-
(c) No. of Certificates of disrepair cancelled	-

8. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of New Dwellings completed during the year

(a) By Local Authority	278
(b) By Private Enterprise	6

9. OVERCROWDING

Owing to the success of the local authorities' building programme it can confidently be said that no legal overcrowding exists in the district.

10. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved dur- ing the year	No. of dwellings completed during the year.
	Number of Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	
(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the no. resulting from com- pletion of the work.	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	12	11	7

11. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 3

FOOD INSPECTION
AND
CONTROL

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There is no change in the number of slaughterhouses licensed in the district but, owing to the general shortage of all round butchers and slaughtermen, one slaughterhouse has been used only very, very infrequently during the year.

Two others continue to supply the slaughtering needs of the two local butchers who own them and their output has risen slightly as the town has grown.

The horse slaughterhouse, whilst always on the point of demise due to shortage of horses, nevertheless does not appear to be dealing with many fewer animals over the year. The majority of this horse beef is exported to Belgium under a Certificate of Fitness for Human Consumption signable by myself only.

The slaughterhouse and the person signing the Certificate are approved by the Belgium Government and check visits are made at intervals by their staff.

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered in the district has dropped considerably during the year. The main reason, of course, is the virtual closing down of one slaughterhouse but a secondary reason appears to lie in the replacement of red meat by poultry, fish and frozen food products for at least some of the weeks meals.

The introduction of deep freeze techniques is creating a gradual but significant change in the eating habits of the population at large. Couple these techniques with the effects of the Supermarket type of retailing and we find that the butchers themselves are having to re-organise their methods, and, to use a horrible modern phrase, project a better public image to their customers.

The great advantage of this to the Sanitarian of course is that his job is made a little less onerous and improvements can be achieved with slightly less strain on ones patience and temper.

Slaughtering is still taking place in the evening and at week-ends and the meat must be inspected. I suppose this is the penalty one must pay to ensure that the freedom of the individual is not trampled upon. Public Health Inspectors must be considered a corporate body and infringement upon their freedom presumably does not constitute such a heinous offence.

Despite this, inspection is carried out and I give overleaf statistical table showing inspections and condemnations.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	246	-	-	886	351	349
No. inspected	246	-	-	886	351	349
All diseases except Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci...						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	-	-	14	11	56
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci...	4.9%	-	-	1.6%	3.1%	1.6%
Tuberculosis only ...						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation ...	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Parts Condemned

CATTLE 2 heads - C. Bovis
 1 head - Actinomycosis
 7 livers - Angiomatosis
 3 livers - Fascioliasis
 2 kidneys - Hydatidosis

SHEEP 14 plucks - Parasitic

PIGS 5 plucks - Inflammation
 9 livers - Milk Spot

HORSES 2 carcasses - Oedema
 56 livers - Hydatidosis
 7 lungs - Hydatidosis
 2 hindquarters - Extensive Bruising
 2 forequarters - Extensive Bruising

FOOD HAWKERS

All food hawkers in the Urban District are registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 Section 76.

Before registration all vehicles must have a self contained hot water supply, a sink, soap and towel.

25 hawkers have now been registered of which 4 have been registered to trade in vegetables only.

FOOD PREMISES

I give below a list of food premises in the district.

Registered Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

For the sale and storage for sale of ice-cream	-	39
For the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	-	2
For the preparation of sausages or preserved food	-	4

Other Food Premises

Butchers	-	6
Cafes	-	4
Works and School Canteens	-	14
Fish and Chip Shops	-	14
Bakehouses	-	1
Slaughterhouses	-	4
Clubs and Licensed Premises	-	31
Other Food Shops	-	63

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

The improvement in the type of shopping facilities available to the public is continuing slowly but nonetheless surely. At the time of writing the twelve shops in Ferrybridge are now completed and they will all be open within a week or two. The old shops, quaint as some of them were, caused many a heartache to the occupier and to the Inspector. The new premises are a joy to behold and when the frontage and the roads are completed will, I am sure, completely revitalise the ancient township of Ferrybridge.

Remarks in the same vein could be made about the Hill Top development. To date only 7 of the shops are open but they are generally larger than most other shops in the district and provide a very pleasing addition to our amenities both visually and in a business sense.

Progress is being made towards the Aire Street redevelopment scheme and those shops likely to escape demolition are gradually becoming known and improvements put in hand.

Licensed Premises are still being improved and a new club and a new public house were under construction at the end of the year. Plans have been approved for the modernisation of one further public house and the building of one completely new one.

Older shops which are known not to be included in our redevelopment areas are being improved and particularly so when taken over by new proprietors. Competition is, as I have remarked before, the best ally of the Public Health Authority.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 4

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse collection and disposal service is operated by my department and continues to provide a weekly service throughout the majority of the year. The only exceptions to this very pleasing state of affairs are the Bank Holiday periods when, owing to one or two days work being lost, the service falls back by that amount. The service could then continue on a weekly basis from the new collection day but the men themselves pull out that little extra and provide a slightly better than weekly collection for a couple of weeks until they arrive back at their original daily schedule.

Undoubtedly the greatest single factor in maintaining the service is the incentive bonus scheme. This scheme whilst comparatively simple as such schemes go, results in considerable paper work and spot checking of work done. The Slum Clearance and building programmes also necessitate constant alterations to the round sheets both to ensure that all properties are accounted for and in order to keep the rounds fairly equal.

The secondary factors affecting production favourably are the good condition of the vehicles used, the quality of protective clothing issued and the general camaraderie which exists within the department. Discipline, though at times strictly and even rigorously enforced is, as far as possible, produced as a result of good relationships between officials and men rather than as a result of industrial blackmail.

The biggest factor militating against production is the depot used at present by this department. It is hardly central and was not planned to meet the conditions at present existing. With a few infrequent exceptions all maintenance, repairs and modifications to vehicles and plant are carried out by our staff at the depot and this does occasionally cause problems. Accommodation for the foreman to do his clerical work is non-existent and much of the land comprising the depot is, by reason of the siting of the buildings, virtually dead. A little imagination in providing an extension could transform the picture out of recognition.

Disposal is by controlled tipping and, as I mentioned last year, controlled is now the operative word and not tipping. The loading shovel has done and is doing sterling work on the tip and we are fortunate indeed that covering materials are still available in reasonable quantities.

Trespassers are still a problem and fires caused by people searching for scrap have given us a headache or two during the year. Our present disposal site will probably last 2 or 3 years longer but we must now enter into negotiations to secure a disposal site or sites for the years beyond. This I feel is now a matter for serious consideration even though we all feel that the necessary acquisition may not be an unduly lengthy process.

CESSPOOL AND GULLY EMPTYING

The burden on the crew of our Cesspool/Gully Emptyier became even heavier during the year. The main reason for this of course was the cutting of a sewer and the construction of a temporary cesspool to hold the flow during the re-construction of the A1 at Ferrybridge. In effect we are carrying the whole of the sewage from that small corner of Ferrybridge from one side of the A1 to the other each day.

The vehicle is now becoming difficult to keep up to a reasonable operational standard and the Council, having considered various alternatives have ordered for delivery during the summer of 1965 a vehicle of larger capacity.

CESSPOOL AND GULLY EMPTYING (Continued)

This increased capacity will, in some measure at any rate, ease the situation but until the sewer is reconnected under the new A1 I cannot foresee any radical improvement taking place.

These men, whilst relieved of the job of pumping and carting sludge from the Ferrybridge and Marsh Lane works still have to cope with the sludge from Common Lane and cart it for tipping to Marsh Lane. This job is becoming more difficult as the flow to the works increases and again, until the new works are completed, no great improvement can be expected.

The new works themselves still loom large in our vision without appearing to get any nearer. This may well be an administrative illusion and we may yet be surprised. Let us hope it will be soon and the surprise will be a pleasant one.

An attempt to formulate a bonus policy for this crew had to be abandoned owing to the multiplicity (both in numbers and size) of the jobs undertaken by this crew.

Gullies in the district have been attended to as and when necessary and in fact, from time to time manual cleansing has been carried out by the Highways gang, in order to free the vehicle and crew for other, more urgent work e.g. sewer flushing, clearing drain and sewer stoppages etc.

The drivers mate handles the Loading Shovel used on the Controlled Tip and is replaced, when on this duty, by another man from inside the department.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 5

CLEAN AIR

CLEAN AIR

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

Progress has continued steadily during the year in this field and we have retained our position amongst the leading proponents of the now widely accepted Clean Air Act.

Work in converting a Council housing estate to underfloor draught fires, which are capable of burning hard cokes, has been pushed forward during 1964 and we are now almost ready to commence work on the neighbouring, larger estate.

Private houses within this Smoke Control Area are being converted with the minimum of fuss. Since Circular 69/63 enabled us to make grants on more efficient types of appliances a significant change has been evinced in the type of conversions carried out.

Underfloor draught fires, formerly a very small proportion of the conversions carried out, have now become the most favoured type of conversion. Closed stoves and gas fires have become somewhat more popular and more people are moving on to forms of background or semi-central heating. It is, however, in view of the local industrial scene - although Knottingley itself is barely affected of course, good to see that solid fuels still provide over 90% of the authorised fuels used for space heating. The Gas and Electricity industries, both large users of solid fuels, provide the other 10%. Oil has made no impact at all on the domestic scene. Even when new houses are built with central heating oil is a very poor last in the Central Heating Fuel stakes.

The N.C.B., who now have some 300 - 400 workers living in Knottingley, the majority of them in Smoke Control Areas, are very co-operative and very prompt in supplying the correct grade of smokeless fuel to suit the appliance fitted in the dwelling.

The domestic smoke control progress chart stood as set out below at the end of 1964.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Operative Date</u>
Warwick Estate	25 acres	416	1.7.60
Broomhill Estate	292 acres	518	1.10.63
Ferrybridge Hill	67.5 acres	521	1.7.66
Simpsons Hill	298 acres	246	1.8.64
Headlands Lane	10.16 acres	56	1.7.60
England Lane	105 acres	375	1.4.60

HOUSES SMOKE CONTROLLED BY TENANCY AGREEMENT

	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
Island Court	5 acres	88
Garden Lane	3 acres	46
Cow Lane)		
Morley Flats)		
Fishergate)		
Broughtons Yard)	3 acres	54
Springfields)		
Clayfield Bungalows)		
Ferrybridge Square	3 acres	66
Pontefract Road	10 acres	88

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE CONTROL

The main pointers to success or failure in this field are of course complaints and the picture presented by the industrial chimneys themselves.

On both points we do appear to be having success as, apart from two contraventions which were proved to be due to mechanical breakdowns, we have no evidence of any serious flouting of the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

Two or three cases of horrible smells pervading the district have, on investigation, been shown to be due to empty tankers being vented whilst travelling, rather than to our old enemies, the local chemical by product factories.

This situation is most pleasing but we know that we cannot rest at this. Improvements have been secured to some of our cold blast cupolas and further improvements must be sought.

At last the new stack for "A" station of the C.E.G.B. at Ferrybridge is visible to the public and work is to commence on dismantling at least two of the short steel stacks this summer. We expect great things in the alleviation of sulphur levels in particular during the coming winter.

Investigation into the "splashing" type of pollution led us to absolve all local industries from blame. Loath to accept that either flying saucers or super-natural agencies were the causative agents we have, in conjunction with our Public Analyst, started a new investigation slanted on somewhat different lines and hope that this will give us some guide as to the source of this particularly nasty local pollution.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 6

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

FACTORIES

I give below the particulars required by the Ministry of Labour under the Factories Act, 1961 Section 153 (1).

As can be seen from the report we cannot give the time we would like to this work but singularly few contraventions are found.

We have no outworkers in the district and I do not, therefore, re-print in full the NIL return which would occupy at least one full page of this report.

ANNUAL REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF KNOTTINGLEY

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

TABLE 1

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	52	31	2	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	53	33	2	-

TABLE 2

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl. offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

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OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

I give below copies of the statistical returns prepared and forwarded to the Ministry during 1964.

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	12	12	6
Retail Shops	32	32	15
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	10	10	3
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	54	54	24

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Register Premises	38
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TABLE C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

(1) Class of workplace	(2) Number of persons employed
Offices	27
Retail Shops	44
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	46
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	167
Total Males	61
Total Females	106

TABLE D - Exemptions

No exemptions have been granted in respect of space, temperature, sanitary conveniences or washing facilities.

TABLE E - Prosecutions

No complaints, summary applications or prosecutions have been laid or instituted during the year.

TABLE F - Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act...

1

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act...

Nil

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SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

1964

Accumulations	25
Canal Boats	19
Cesspools	7
Drainage Inspections	56
Privy Conversions	-
Drainage Tests	25
Factories Mechanical	31
Factories Non-mechanical	2
Licensed Premises	32
Nuisance Inspections	291
Piggeries and Stables	10
Refuse Collection	410
Refuse Disposal	176
Rodent Control	184
Schools	19
Smoke Observations	42
Smoke Control Visits: Factories	107
Domestic	989
Tents, Vans and Sheds	103
Water Supplies	9
Food Inspection	21
Shops Act Inspections	8
Butchers	29
Grocers	153
Fried Fish	22
Other Food Shops	101
Canteens	19
Ice-Cream Premises	32
Food Preparing Premises	15

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

1964

Bakehouses	6
Hawkers	179
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	239
Houses Inspected	189
Re-visits	367
Unfit Houses	37
Dirty and Verminous Premises	75
Infectious Disease	14
Interviews	586
Overcrowding complaints	15
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.	24
Insect Infestations	83
Improvement Grants	12
Miscellaneous	195
Total	<u>4958</u>

